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Article 3Local Health Centers

1. In local health centers (clinics), the workers shall extend health service (practical medical service, basic care for women and for children), in some cases including dental care, in factories and other institutions according to the nature of production and the type of employees.
2. The local health centers consist of a staff of workers in an obec or plant who are located insofar as possible in one place.
3. The local health centers for the regional health districts or those operating jointly for several districts are organized in the countryside and in the outskirts of the city. For the downtown portions of cities, the local health service is regularly located in okres health centers.
4. In factories with workshop units, local factory health centers (factory clinics) are established. In factories having an okres factory health center, the okres factory health center also provides services for the workshop units.

Article 4Medical Stations

A medical station is the place of work of a physician or dentist established outside of the local health center.

Article 5Women's Advisory Stations, Children's Advisory Stations

Women's and children's advisory stations provide basic clinical and preventive medical care for women and children in obeces where there is no local health center, and when necessary also in other places within the health district.

Article 6Nursing Stations

In the nursing stations, the central health workers, under the regular supervision and leadership of a physician, provide specialized first aid and other health services according to the instructions of the physician.

Article 7Okres Hospitals With Centers

1. Okres hospitals with okres health centers (polyclinics) provide within their area of jurisdiction all specialized hospital and clinical care insofar as this is not provided by local establishments or is not assigned to establishments mentioned below. For this purpose, the okres hospitals have hospital sections and clinical (health center or polyclinical) sections with joint diagnostic and therapeutic equipment. The combination of the health centers with the hospitals provides for unified management and for hospital and clinical care.

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2. For okreses having no hospital, hospital care is provided in the neighboring okres hospitals. Their territorial area of jurisdiction shall be adjusted for this purpose.

3. Okres hospitals with health centers will systematically raise the level of their preventive and therapeutic care within the territorial area of their jurisdiction by methodically directing the local establishments.

#### Article 8

##### Okres Health Centers

1. Okres health centers (polyclinics) as special health establishments are established in okreses in which there is as yet no okres hospital. They extend preventive and therapeutic clinical care to an extent similar to that of the okres health centers which are part of a hospital. For working purposes, the okres health centers are attached to a hospital as determined by the Kraj National Committee.

2. In addition to the establishments mentioned in Article 7 and in Article 8, Paragraph 1, another okres health center may be established in an okres either on a territorial or on a factory basis if necessary.

#### Article 9

##### Lying-In Hospitals

Lying-in hospitals are, as a rule, established in okreses where there is no hospital in order that institutional care may be provided for mothers who can be expected to give birth normally.

#### Article 10

##### Kraj and Faculty Hospitals With Centers

1. Kraj hospitals with kraj health centers and polyclinics provide, within the territorial area of their jurisdiction, intensified and high-quality specialized professional hospital and clinical care. They give methodical direction to the okres hospital centers under their jurisdiction and provide consultative services for these institutions. For this purpose, as a rule, all specialized hospital and clinical sections and all necessary joint diagnostic and therapeutic equipment are maintained.

2. If there is no okres hospital at the seat of a Kraj National Committee, the kraj hospital will fulfill the functions of such an institution.

3. Kraj hospitals with centers which also serve medical schools as institutions for training medical students are designated as faculty hospitals with faculty health centers.

#### Article 11

##### Factory Hospitals With Centers

For the purpose of extending preventive and therapeutic care for the workers of particularly outstanding and extensive factories, or in the case of a number of locally connected plants generally under one enterprise, factory hospitals with factory health centers (factory polyclinics) may be established.

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Article 12

Children's Hospitals With Centers

1. Children's hospitals with a children's health center (children's polyclinic) may be organized to extend preventive and therapeutic care for children.
2. The kraj children's hospitals will fulfill the objectives listed in Article 10, Paragraphs 1 and 2, while the faculty children's hospitals will also fulfill the objectives listed in Article 10, Paragraph 3.

Article 13

Infant Care Institutions

Infants' institutions provide institutional care for nursing infants, as a rule up to one year of age, if the development of the child is threatened by congenital weakness, congenital defects, previous disease, malnutrition, or improper home environment. The institution devotes particular care to premature infants.

Article 14

Children's Homes

Children's homes provide regular training and health care for children from one to 3 years of age who have no one to care for them or who cannot receive proper care and health environment from their family.

Article 15

Day Nurseries

Area and factory day nurseries provide training and health care for children as a rule from 3 months to 3 years of age, to enable their mothers to work.

Article 16

Specialized Therapeutic and Nursing Institutions

1. The therapeutic, remedial, and educational care furnished by the specialized therapeutic and nursing institutions supplements the basic care rendered by hospitals and health centers.
2. Specialized institutions are divided as follows according to the nature of the diseases and health status of the patients cared for:
  - a. Tuberculosis therapeutic centers (treatment centers for tuberculosis of the lungs and of other organs)
  - b. Psychiatric institutions
  - c. Other specialized therapeutic institutions, particularly

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(1) Therapeutic centers for internal diseases (centers for treating diseases of the circulatory system, rheumatism and chronic joint diseases, lung and respiratory diseases, disorders of the digestive organs, diseases of the liver and gall bladder, disorders in internal secretion, allergic diseases, etc.)

(2) Therapeutic centers for nervous diseases

(3) Therapeutic centers for internal and nervous diseases

(4) Therapeutic centers for women's diseases

(5) Therapeutic centers for skin diseases

(6) Therapeutic centers for diseases of the excretory organs

(7) Corrective care and training institutions for youth, particularly children's institutions for those with physical handicaps such as hearing, speech, and sight difficulties

(8) Rehabilitation institutions

d. Children's, youth's, and adults' recuperation centers in which persons convalescing or those whose health is endangered receive specialized institutional care under the supervision and direction of a doctor, usually utilizing proper climatic conditions and maintaining the necessary daily discipline.

e. Night sanatoriums, i.e., factory hospital installations in which workers whose health is impaired but who are capable of working are given the necessary nursing and medical care after working hours and a proper daily regimen.

f. Nursing institutions in which persons with chronic diseases or diseases which are unsuitable for treatment in other institutions, persons affected with permanent disabilities which preclude their care at home, or aged persons incapable of working whose condition requires increased nursing care, but who have no one to look after them and cannot be cared for in a home for the aged, are given nursing care under medical supervision

3. Specialized institutions which utilize natural therapeutic sources and climatic conditions are called spas.

#### Article 17

##### Transfusion Stations

Transfusion stations collect blood on a mass basis, preserve blood and make blood products, and supply the health installations within the area of their jurisdiction with transfusion materials.

#### Article 18

##### Protective Service Stations

Protective service stations take care of transporting ill persons, new mothers, and newborn children and, in urgent cases, provide medical aid.

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Article 19Research Institutes

1. Research institutes are assigned particularly important problems in the field of preventive and therapeutic care, with particular attention to the main objectives of health policy.
2. In addition to the objectives listed in paragraph 1, research institutes fulfill the functions of a subsection of a hospital having a health center.

Article 20Names of Establishments

The names of establishments must correspond to the regulations of this order. Variations in names must be approved by the Ministry of Health.

## ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS

Article 21Okres and Factory National Health Institutes

1. In the interest of intensifying preventive and therapeutic care and of fulfilling objectives more efficiently, the following are combined into a unified working unit: okres hospitals with okres health centers, lying-in hospitals, okres health centers, local health centers, medical stations, women's advisory stations, children's advisory stations, nursing stations, preventive service stations, night sanatoriums, and transfusion stations which are established outside the seat of the Kraj National Committee.
2. All the territorial and factory establishments in Paragraph 1 within the territory of an okres are, as a rule, united to form the okres national health institute. This institute is an establishment of the Okres National Committee, forming a basic planning unit and a unified organizational, administrative, and economic whole, with its own independent budget and account. A physician directs this institute.
3. If the importance and extent of a factory or of several locally connected plants (usually under one enterprise) require a special organization of health care, the necessary health establishments may be combined in a factory national health institute according to the methods outlined in Paragraphs 1 and 2, with the approval of the Ministry of Health.

Article 22Kraj National Health Institutes

1. Kraj hospitals with kraj health centers and as a rule the transfusion stations and the preventive service stations in the seat of the Kraj National Committee are combined into a kraj national health institute.

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2. A kraj national health institute is an establishment of the Kraj National Committee, except that the provisions of Article 21, Paragraph 2, second sentence, apply to the kraj national health institutes.

#### OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

##### Article 23

1. Establishments of special significance which by virtue of their objectives require central management are establishments of the Ministry of Health. These are:

- a. Research institutes in the field of preventive and therapeutic care.
- b. Specialized therapeutic and nursing institutions with the exception of tuberculosis therapeutic centers, psychiatric therapeutic centers, corrective care and training institutions for youth, recuperation centers, night sanatoriums, and nursing institutions.

2. Establishments of the Kraj National Committee are: children's hospitals, tuberculosis therapeutic centers, psychiatric therapeutic centers, institutions for corrective care and training for youth, therapeutic centers, infant care institutions, children's homes, and nursing institutions.

3. Establishments of the Okres National Committee are: factory day nurseries and nursing institutions. The Kraj National Committee will decide the extent to which the nursing institutions are subject to the Okres National Committee.

4. Establishments of the Local National Committees are: area day nurseries and nursing institutions. The provisions of Paragraph 3, sentence 2, of the above, apply.

5. The National Committees will ensure that the national health institutions will provide health services which cannot be provided by the facilities of the establishments listed in Paragraphs 1 - 4.

6. Each of the establishments listed in Paragraphs 1 and 2 forms a basic planning unit and a single organizational, administrative, and economic whole with its own budget and account; exceptions are children's homes and nursing institutions, which are administered directly by the Kraj National Committee. A physician directs each of these institutions.

7. The administration of the establishments listed in Paragraphs 3 and 4 is handled directly by the particular National Committee.

##### Article 24

In the interest of efficient operation, the Ministry of Health may combine into a single working whole other health establishments which are not listed in Articles 21 and 22, particularly specialized therapeutic and nursing institutions of various types which are located in a single spa area.

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Article 25Founding and Operating Health Establishments

1. The establishments listed in Articles 21 through 23 are within the framework of the plan founded and managed by the organ of the state administration to which they are subordinate; exceptions to this are the factory health establishments, which are founded and maintained by the plant according to existing law.
2. Approval to establish facilities such as are listed in Articles 21 through 23 shall be granted by:
  - a. The Okres National Committee if the health establishment is founded by the Local National Committees;
  - b. The Kraj National Committee if the health establishment is founded by the Okres National Committee, with the exception of okres hospitals, okres health centers, and lying-in hospitals;
  - c. The Ministry of Health if the health establishment is founded by the Kraj National Committee, or in the case of okres hospitals, okres health centers, and lying-in hospitals, as well as okres and factory national health institutions.

Article 26Auxiliary Health Establishments

First-aid establishments, hospital nursing centers, and other auxiliary health establishments which are not a part of the health establishments mentioned in the previous provisions are founded and operated as a rule by factories with their own funds, as well as by offices, institutions, and other establishments, including voluntary organizations and other institutions, according to directives issued by the particular central offices in agreement with the Ministry of Health.

Article 27

The Ministry of Health may, for particularly important reasons, make necessary changes in the provisions of Articles 21 through 23, especially:

- a. Permitting the Kraj National Committee to organize health establishments in large cities in a fashion not outlined by this order;
- b. In agreement with the Ministry of the Interior, placing individual establishments under other organs of the state administration than those specified in the preceding provisions;
- c. Founding two okres national health institutions within a single okres.

Article 28

1. The Kraj and Okres National Committees, on orders of the Ministry of Health, will see that by the end of 1952 the health establishments are:
  - a. Included in individual groups according to type and specified thus in the proper manner;



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b. Combined into working units and placed under the proper organs of the state administration;

c. Assigned a specific territorial area of jurisdiction.

2. The activity of the State Institute for Dental Medicine and of the State Endocrinological Institute, as independent establishments, will end by 31 December 1953 at the latest.

Article 29

The Ministry of Health will determine the date after which physicians may not perform certain kinds of preventive and therapeutic care in their own offices and will establish the conditions for this type of preventive and therapeutic care.

Article 30

This order goes into effect on 26 June 1952.

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